

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

$$\sqrt{[1+(dy/dx)^2]} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sqrt{(y/x)} + \sqrt{(x/y)(dy/dx)}].$$

Let y=mx. $\therefore dy/dx=m+x(dm/dx)=m+px$.

$$\therefore \sqrt{[1+(m+px)^2]} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m}}(2m+px). \quad \frac{x^2(1-2m)p^2}{2m} + 2x(1-m)p = (1-m)^2.$$

$$\therefore p = dm/dx = \frac{[1-m][1-\sqrt{(2m)}]\sqrt{(2m)}}{x[1-2m]} = \frac{\sqrt{[2m][1-m]}}{x[1+\sqrt{(2m)}]}.$$

$$dx/x = \frac{[1+\sqrt{(2m)}]dm}{[1-m]\sqrt{[2m]}}$$
.

$$\therefore \log[Cx(1-m)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{m}}{1-\sqrt{m}} \right].$$

$$\log[C(x-y)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\log\left[\frac{\sqrt{x+1/y}}{\sqrt{x-1/y}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\log\left[\frac{x+y+2\sqrt{xy}}{x-y}\right].$$

For the given point x=a, y=b.

$$\therefore C = \frac{[a+b+2\sqrt{(ab)}]^{1/\sqrt{2}}}{[a-b][a-b]^{1/\sqrt{2}}}.$$

$$\cdot \cdot \frac{[x+y+2\sqrt{(xy)}]^{1/\sqrt{2}}}{[x-y][x-y]^{1/\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{[a+b+2\sqrt{(ab)}]^{1/\sqrt{2}}}{[a-b][a-b]^{1/\sqrt{2}}}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a-b}{x-y} = \left[\frac{[x-y][a+b+2\sqrt{(ab)}]}{[a-b][x+y+2\sqrt{(xy)}]}\right]^{1/\sqrt{2}}, \text{ or } [y-x]^{\sqrt{2}} = e^{\frac{\sqrt{y+1/x}}{\sqrt{y-\sqrt{x}}}}.$$

139. Proposed by WM, FRED FLEMING, Chicago, Ill.

A tin watering-pot is constructed by joining the frustums of two right cones, so that their intersection is a mathematical one, their axes meeting at an angle of 45°. The bases of the smaller frustum are 2 inches and 4 inches in diameter, its altitude 8 inches. The bases of the larger frustum are 10 inches and 12 inches in diameter, its altitude 15 inches. In joining the two frustums the edges of the two larger bases are brought into coincidence. Water is poured into the vessel until it begins to run out of the spout. How many gallons (231 cubic inches) are required? How much water is in the spout and how much in the can? The vessel is tilted forward (in the plane of the axes of the two frustums) sufficiently to allow one-half of the water to run out. How much of the liquid is left in the spout and can, and what is the area of the surface of the water in spout and can? Through what angle has the vessel been tilted?

No solution of this problem has been received.